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THE CHARACTER AND PRINCIPLES O the PRESENT Sett of Whigs. Tristius haud Illis Monstrum, nec Sevior ulla Pestis, & Ira Deùm Stygiis sese extulit undis. Virg. The Third Edition Corrected, and Enlarged. LONDON Printed for John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall, 1712. Price 3 d.



Y Whigs I do not mean those who are heartily well affected to the present Government, and the Hannover Succesfion ; nor those, who maintaining the Principles of our Established Church, are yet for preventing all undue Exceffes both in Church and State. This (as I shall abun-

dantly prove) is not Whiggifm; whatever may be pretended by the Professor of it. If it were, I should be fo far from condemning it, that I should be a stanch Whig my felf.

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Nor, on the other hand, do I mean the Old Puritanical Whigs; nor the well-defigning Low-Church-Men, who are deceived by the Sound of that enchanting Word Moderation; and wheadled in (contrary to their real Intentions) to affift others in weakening the juft and legal Powers both of the Ecclefiaftical and Civil Constitution. These indeed are greatly in the wrong, but then they don't know it ; and I am fo far from defigning to provoke Them, that I am endeavouring to do them Service : Which, I think, I cannot better do, than by giving them a just Character of the True Genuine Whigs; by whom these well-meaning Ones are deluded, and whom they would immediately abandon, had they a right Notion of Them, and their Principles.

Not but that they are easy enough to be known by all unprejudiced Perfons. The Word Whig, indeed, like all other Words that have been long in use, has ran thro' various Significations. But what the Original Meaning of it was, and what Changes it hath fince undergone, we need not enquire; fince those who at prefent enjoy the Privilege of this Name, are fo remarkably diffinguished, that there is no fear of mistaking them for any other fort of Men. Their Notions of Government, their Religion, their Temper, and Moderation, are fo peculiarly new and aftonifhing; They have owned their Principles fo openly and boldly; have formed themfelves into fuch Companies and Corps; and are lifted under Officers of fuch Note and Eminence; that a Whig is now as eafily known, as a Quaker or a Granadier.

As to their Scheme of Government, it is of the old Chaos-make, without form and void; and Darkness is upon the Face of it. A Scheme it is, in which all Diffinctions are loft; all Ranks and Degrees of Men confounded. For the People are the Sovereign, the Representative, the Magistrate, and every Body elfe.

It has been warmly debated in all Times, what Form of Government was the best; whether Monarchy, Aristocracy, or Democracy, was mostlikely to promote the publick Welfare. But the Whigs have now put an end to that famous Controversy, by melting down all those Forms into the Collective Body of the People. For their Doctrine is, that neither Prince, Lords, nor Commons, neither Senster, Diets, nor Sidies. States, nor any kind of Magiftrates, fingly or jointly, either have, ought to have, or can have, any proper Power, Authority, or Pre-eminence refiding in them; but that all of them, whatever governing Names, or Titles they bear, are really and truly nothing more than a fort of Agents, or Attornies for the People; acting by a precarious Commiffion from Them, which can be granted no otherwise than during Pleafure. For Power is fo infeparably, and unalienably inherent in the People; that they cannot fo much as leafe it out for any Term whatfoever.

There have been likewife great Difputes about the Divine Right of Government: Some have undertaken to fhew that Kingsalone were established Fure Divino; others were of Opinion that Government in general was by Divine Right, but that no particular Form was the Ordinance of God (fo as for ever to oblige all Mankind) any more rhan another. But wherever the supreme Power was lodged, it was univerfally believed, 'till now, that God required our Obedience to it: From whence arole new Contentions concerning the Supremacy; in what Hands it was lodged; how far it was abfolute, and in what respects limited; and how we ought to direct and proportion our Submittion accordingly. But the World, it feems, has been all this while miferably miftaken in these Matters; and thoufands of Books have been writ, and thousands of Battles fought, to no manner of Purpole. For alas! God Almighty himfelf (according to the Whigs) has no Right, nor any thing like it, to impose any Governmentuponus, or to put us under an Obligation of obeying any Magistrate whatfoever, farther than the People give their Confent; which they are at Liberty to retract, whenever it is for the Common Good to to do, of which they themfelves are to be fole and abfolme judges.

Some Perfons there are in the World, who have firange Notions of the Power of the Law. The Law (fry they) is Supreme; the Law is above the Prince, and every Body elfe; and we are all of us, both Magistrates and People, obliged to fland by the Law, and defend the Law. But the *Wolgs* fay the Law fignifies nothing, unlefs the People think fit to approve and confirm it. Their Anceltors had nothing to do to make Laws for *Them*; and if the prefent Generation of *Woigs* don't like the Laws which were made before their time, they are not obliged by them; they are ftill in a *State of Nature*, any former Laws, Compacts, Oaths, or even Divine Revelation, to the contrary in any wife notwithflanding. *Magna Charta*, and even the Original Contrast are out of Doors, and Parliaments have no more Power or Authority, than Kings.

The People then (according to the Whig Scheme) are the whole Government; they have all the Power of the Society in them, and are vefled with an abfolute and uncontroulable Authority in all things relating to the Publick Intereft; only with thefe two finall Limitations, viz. That no Body is to be concluded by a Majority; and that no Magistrate's Power extends to indifferent Things: And then, I am fure, it will be very hard to fay, what it does extend to. This Scheme, you fee, is clear, and free from all Difficulties. The Governed are the Governours, and the Governours are the Governed, or (more properly) there is no fuch thing as any Government at all. So that the Whole may be reduced to four Questions, like those stated by the two Kings of Brentford. I. Who they are that Govern? 2. Whom they Govern? 3. How they Govern? And 4. Whether they Govern, or no?

In order to diffolve all Government, the Whigs are exceedingly given to Change; and particularly from a Monarchy, (tho' a mixed and limited one) to a Commonwealth; becaufe the latter approaches fomewhat nearer to Anarchy and Confufion, than the former. Our Plan of Government, one would think, is well enough calculated for the Liberty of the Subject; but then there's fomething of Monarchy in it, and that is an Abomination to the Whigs. If they must have Government; nothing will fatisfy them, but that Idol of their Souls, a Republick.

As a Confequence of this, the Whigs have no manner of Reverence or Respect for Royalty and Crowned Heads; nor the least Notion of what we call Duty to their Sovereign. On the contrary, they are faucy and impudent to Majefly, and make it their Bufinefs to govern their Prince inftead of being governed by him. When they were M-rs of S-te, did they not dictate to their Q- as if they were Her Masters : Did they not peremptorily disobey Her Commands, whenever they were difagreeable to their own Inclinations? And on the other fide, fix Her Name, without Her Knowledge, to a notorious publick Lye; and endeavour to let Her have the Scandal of telling it? Did they not defpife, for curfe Her behind Her Back, infult and affront Her to Her Face, and proportionably rife in their Infolence and Ingratitude, as they did in Places and Preferments? Inflances of this kind are innumerable; and as well known to the World, as their unprecedented Impudence, and almost Treason, in bringing first the Directors of the Bank, and then the D-ch, to interpole with Her M-y about the Change of Her M-y, and P-nt; in admonifhing Her to difpatch away Her G-l when they thought fit; in their Votes and Refolutions about making Peace and War; and (in thort) in their open Attacks upon every Branch of the Royal Prerozative.

Infpired by these generous Principles, they are always ready for a Rebellion, whenever Things do not go according to their own Minds. Witness the many Whigs committed to Gaol in several Parts of the Kingdom, for speaking treasonable Words upon the Change of the late M—y, and the Diffolution of the late P—nt: Witness those Officers of the Army in Fianders, who are only discarded, but not yet hanged: Witness those Irish Whigs in the County of Meath, who were for entring into a kind of Aflociation to STAND BT

the late Ministry: And that Member of Parliament in the fame Kingdom, who about four Months fince faid openly in a formal Speech in the House of Commons, that He heard the Q--- was retiring into a Monastry to make way for the Pretender.

One Fundamental Principle of the Whigs, is to make the loudest Clamour against those very Qualities for which themseves are of all Mankind most remarkable; endeavouring by this Noife to stun Peoples Heads, and confound their Understandings, and by downright Dint of Impudence, to make them believe contrary to their Experience and their Senfes. What a frightful Outcry have they always made against Tyranny and Arbitrary Power ? Accordingly, whenever they are uppermost themselves, they are the most Arbitrary, Infolent, and unmerciful of Tyrants. Liberty and Property, and the Laws of the Land, are things for which they pretend an extraordinary Zeal and Concern : And when they are in Power, they make no Scruple of fetting afide the Laws of the Land, that they may effectually deftroy the Liberty and Property of their Fellow-Subjects. They are just as careful to preferve the Liberty of the Subject, as the Prerogative of the Crown; that is to fay, they will at any time facrifice Both to the Gratification of their Covetoulnels, Malice, or Ambirion. They are always pleading for Moderation, and exclaiming against the Fury and Violence of the High-flyers. At the same time they shew their own Moderation by the most outragious Railing, Curfing, Malice, Injustice and Oppression, by drinking Damnation and Confusion to all who are not of their own Party, by diftreffing them in their Fortunes, or cutting off their Nofes; by perfecuting and tearing in pieces those that vote or make Interest against them, buying up Debts on purpole to make the poor Debtors rot in Gaol, and beggaring and undoing whole Families, only becaufe they would not be prevail'd upon to be as wicked as themfelves, They are continually preaching Peace and Unity, and expressing their Diflike of Parties and Divisions; and all the while, they are themselves the only Disturbers of the Peace; they are perpetually laying in fresh Marter for Contention, and by their abominable Corruptions making Quarrels neceffary. For all that, they ftill perfift in their Exhortations to Love and Forbearance, and beg you to keep the Peace, the very Moment they are cutting your Throat.

To prove their extream Hatred of Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, their Religious Adherence to the known Laws of the Land, their Care to preferve the Liberty and Property of 'the Subject, as allo their Moderation, Temper, Gentlenels, and love of Peace; I fhall mention only one Inftance, becaufe it is a very complicated one, and that is their famous Roafting of the Parfon: An Expression (by the way) to infolent, barbarous, and infulting, that nothing could better shew the true Spirit of a Whig, except the Action. Thus were the Rights of the free People of England fecur'd by their own Representatives. And was there ever so much Spight, Rage and Bitter[7] upon any Occafion ? Let that Tra

Bitternels shewn upon any Occasion ? Let that Transaction, among a hundred others, remain upon Record as a lasting Monument of the Moderation of the Whigs, of their Zeal for the Liberty and Property of their Fellow-Subjects, and of their Aversion to Tyranny and Arbitrary Power.

Tyranny and Arbitrary Power are certainly very ill Things; they are exceeding grievous, even in a King or Queen, in one's lawful Prince and Sovereign. But to be Tyranniz'd over by ones's Fellow-Subjets, by one's Equals, nay Inferiors, is altogether infupportable. And yet that is the Bondage which the Whigs would bring us under. They have indeed fome Perfons of Quality and Figure among them; but the Generality of them are a Pack of Upftarts, who being born to no Eftates, nor even to the Titles of Gentlemen, have got their Wealth by cheating the Publick; and fome of them are trom the vileft Beginnings, grown big enough to juftle the moft ancient Gentry and Nobility of the Kingdom.

This is one Reason of their being such irreconcileable Enemies to Monarchy. That Form of Government keeps up the Grandeur of illuftrious Families, which the Whigs are for confounding and deftroying; because the only way to make them confiderable, is to have all Honour and Greatness consist in nothing but in getting Money.

Upon the fame Principle, whenever they are uppermoft, their Justices of Peace, and other Commissioners in all the Counties of the Kingdom, are generally such obscure Plebeian Magistrates, as never were entrusted with Power, fince the Reign of their Committees of Safety. Men of Birth, Fortune, Honour and Education, must be griev'd and injur'd in point of Taxes, and in other Instances, by a Set of Scoundrels, scarce able to write their own Names; which were scarce ever heard of till they were put into Commissions.

But if you want more illustrious Examples of this kind, pray enquire at the H— of C—ns; the Benches there having been little better fill'd during the Dominion of the Whigs, than those at the Affizes and Quarterly Seffions. There was certainly never such a List of Senators, fince Senates were in the World. They came thither, not because they kad, but because they wanted Estates : A large

large Fortune, and Credit in one's Country, were ho longer Qualifications for a M-ber of P-nt: The very Pretence to common Juffice was abandon'd : Honefty and good Senfe were perfectly out of Countenance : The Gravity of a Senate feem'd to be exploded as a ridiculous Notion ; and Noife, Impudence, Ribaldry, and dull Jefting, fucceeding in the room of Eloquence and Argument. Was there ever fuch an Example (not to mention forty others) of bare-fac'd Injustice, destructive of all Right and Liberty, and even the very Being of Free P----nts, as the famous Cafe of the Abingdon Election ? When a Gentleman of the higheft Reputation, and fince promoted to the highest Dignity, eminent for his Services to his Queen and Country, and celebrated all over Europe for his prodigious Parts and Learning, was thrown out of the Houfe by the Whigs, after he had been cholen by a Majority of above Three to One, and the Election had been publickly yielded and given up by his Competitor; nay, after they had put itupon three different Isfues. (all of them falle ones) and even then he had a visible confess'd Matority, even according to the most unreasonable of their own Accounts ? And all this to make way for a worthlefs, beggarly Tradefman; who had no Merit to recommend him, but that of being as very a Whig as those that Voted for him.

It was indeed no wonder that the *Wrigs*, tho' they had fo vaft a. Majority, durit not bear the Prefence of fo great a Man as Sir S - n E - r; whole unconquerable Realoning, clear Wit, and exact Eloquence, must neceffarily have tended to their Shame and Confusion. Had He continu'd in the House, even W - p - le and E - n - re would have been less pragmatical, noise and impertiment; J - l would not have made his stiff Harangues with fo dogmatical an Air; nay, M - nt himself would have talk'd Bawdy and Blasshemy with fome Caution. However, the Whigs (notwithstanding their Fear) could not have been guilty of such thameful Injustice, were they not acted by a Spirit of the most ungentlemanly, and even unmanly Baseness; and had they not abandon'd the Principles of Heathen Honour, as well as' of the Christian Religion. Of which latter we shall take more particular notice, before we have done.

Another Pretence, which they value themfelves upon, is That of heing Patriots and Loviers of their Country. To prove how much they are fo, we are to confider their pillaging and fleecing the Nation; their loading it with Burthens unneceffaty and almost infupportable; their getting vast private Estates by plundering the Publick, and their living like fo many Rapparees, or Free-booters upon their Country; infomuch that it may be a doubt, whether we have fuffer'd more from the Whigs, or from the French: Their Care and Indufary to plunge us into fuch Debts, which might have been avoided, notwith thanding this necessary War, and which our Posterity of the theoret. Generation will be fearce able to pay: Their abborring all Publick

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Publick Accounts, and making it their Bufinefs to hinder all Enquiries into the State of the Nation, Army and Navy : Their bringing over fo many thousand beggarly Palatines, in order to farve the fame number of Britons : Their being far more zealous for a neghbouring Nation than for their own, and facrificing feveral Branches of our Trade to the Interest of that Republick: Their infamous Neglect of the War by Sea ; where it might plainly have been carried on with the greateft Succefs, and yet taking particular Care to impoverish and ruin our Fleet ; as if that in which the great Strength of an Ifland lies, ought. above all things, to be weakned and deftroy'd by its own Inhabitants : Their Diligence and Artifice in prolonging the War ; which they have all along made use of to inrich themselves, and drain every body elfe; to raife Lies upon honeft Men; to deftroy the Conftitution, and enflave their Country : Their Twice refusing most advantageous Offers of Peace, and then labouring to throw our Affairs back into fuch a Condition, that we might never have the like Offers again : Their flarving the War in Spain, for which alone they pretended to fight ; always hindring Supplies from being fent to that Kingdom; pushing the Spanish Monarchy from us, even after it was fallen into our Hands, in spight of their Endeavours; owning and refolving, that there was but one Third of the Forces which ought to have been there, and which the Nation paid for, and then declaring that all was well, the Management was very good, and the want of the other two Thirds did not in the leaft occasion the Lofs of a Battle, which was the visible Confequence of it.

Here it is impossible not to reflect upon their scandalous Usage of the E. of P____h, and not to remember how they flander'd and oppress'd him ; denied him both Money and Men ; and at last got him turn'd out of his Command, for almost reducing the whole Kingdom of Spain without either.

We must likewise unavoidably take notice of their own celebrated Here, who is faid to have conquer'd Spain. And how did he do it? Why, I am told, he occasion'd our Victory at Almanza by his false Mufters : He was at the Battle of Saragoffa (where no other General, to be fure, had any thing to do) and his Regiment was the only one that gave way. A little after, in fpight of the prodigious Bravery and Condu& of General Staremberg, the aforefaid Hero was pleas'd to lose us another Battle, more fatal than that of Almanza; which he did by a kind of Management not to be parallell'd in Hiftory; without giving us any fatisfaction, but the Amufement of conjecturing, whether it were owing to his Ignorance, his Cowardife, or his Treachery.

Hujus ob Auspicium infaustum, MORESQUE SINISTROS Lumina tot cecidisse Ducum, totamque videmus Consedisse Urbem luctu.

But the greatest Argument of all, to prove how much the Whigs are Lovers of their Country (which I hope their Country will never forget) is their refusing, for a long time, to lend their Money to the Government for the Support of the War, though they could no other way way employ it to fo great Advantage; and their labouring, with all their Might, to fink the Publick Credit of the Nation. And all this out of Spight and Malice, only becaufe Her M-ty would no longer bear fuch Management as I have been reprefenting; but ventur'd to exercise one Branch of Her Prerogative, in changing Her M -- try and P --- nt. Rule or Ruin, it feems, is the Word with the Whigs; because they cannot Tyrannize over us for ever, they will obstruct the faithful Endeavours of the M----ry, do all they. can to break the Publick Credit, and give us over for a Prey to our Enemies. This Refentment of theirs, no doubt, was well ground. ed : The late Changes were made before their great Defign was perfected, before their Bank had quite enflav'd us. That Body is certainly very useful, when it keeps within its due Bounds: But can any Man that is really a Lover of his Country, reflect upon a Defign of bringing it into Servitude, without the utmost Horror, and without thinking them to be the worft of Men who had fuch a Defign? And is not a Nation enflaved, when two or three hundred Men shall get all the Money in their own Hands, fo as to be able to govern the Cr - n, make the P-------nt, trample upon their Fellow-Subjefts, and overturn the Conflitution, contrary to the Wilhes and Inclinations of five Parts in fix of the whole Kingdom ? If this be not Slavery, what is ? And how near that Project was to be effected, appears from the exceeding great difficulty with which fome late important Changes have been made. We have avoided it almost by a and Prudence, and the Advice and Affiftance of Her belt and wifest Councellors, we are delivered at prefent : Let us be infinitely apprehensive of such Danger for the future, that we may not split upon that fatal Rock, which we have now fo narrowly efcap'd. And becaufe we have efcap'd it, the Whigs are fo mad with Rage and Vexation, that they would rain us another way, by breaking the Publick Credit, and fairly giving us up to the French. This (God be thank'd) they have not been able to effect; the Publick Credit flourishes more than it has done for many Years : They have chang'd their Note now, and love their own Interest too well to keep their Money in their Coffers, fince they fee the Government will neither be baffled by their Tricks, nor hector'd by their Infolence. Bur, however, we have feen their good Will ; they have made their utmost Efforts ; they would ruin us if they were able, though they applied to the French, the Pret nder, the Turk, the Pope, or the Devil, for Affistance.

The mention of the Pretender puts us in mind of another Inftance. What use have the Whigs ever made of his Name, to abufe all who are not of their own Principles ? not one of whom has, with the least reason, been suffected to be at all inclin'd to his Interest. Because they affert the Principles of Non-Restance to Governors, and of Hereditary Right to this Kingdom; one of which is a plain Dostrine of the Scriptures, and the other is fundamental to our Constitution; therefore they must be Jacobites and Enemies to the present Establishment: Whereas they know nothing of any Right the Pretender has, end and heartily wifh there was no fuch Perfon in being. The Whigss on the other fide, would not lofe him for the World, confidering how ufeful he is to them, by furnishing them with matter of Lies and Scandal upon those, who they know abhor his Interest much more than themselves.

The Truth is, the Whigs themselves are Jacobites, if there be any fuch thing as a Jacobite in Nature. Contrary to their Oath, they affert the Legitimacy and Hereditary Title of the Pretender; and then infift upon the Lawfulness, nay Duty of resisting the present Government (as well as any other) whenever they think the publick Good requires it. A famous Example of their Aversion to him we have in a neighbouring Kingdom. A Presbyterian Bookfeller was indicted not long fince, for publishing a Pamphlet in which the Pretender's Hereditary Title is afferted in the plainest and strongest Terms imaginable. One of the Judges declar'd he knew no harm in the Book, and thought it no Libel. The good L. C. J. though it was undeniably proved, and he himfelf own'd that the Perfon accus'd had printed and dispers'd a great Number of them, yet infifted upon it, that there was no Proof of its being publish'd as a Libel. And the Jury being as good Subjects as the Judges, the Criminal was very fairly acquitted. But this Instance of that L. C. J.'s Affection to Her M-ty is trifling, in comparison of another, which happen'd a little before. One of his own Party was indicted for faying. Foat if the Q- invaded his Right, he would cut her Throat; or if he could not do it himself, he would join with them that could. This was proved as plainly as any thing is capable of being prov'd, upon he Oaths of feveral Witneffes. Upon which the L. C. J. after having Brow beaten and abus'd them for their Evidence, and skd one of them (who was a Clergyman) feveral impertinent Questions about the 13th Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, inlin'd the Jury to acquit the Prifoner, which was done accordingy. But the fame Governing Powers could be fevere enough upon fome Decasions, and against fome Perfons : They could fentence two young Gentlemen to a Punishment almost as bad as standing in the Pillory, refides fining them 100 l. a-piece, expelling them the College, and ondemning them to fix Months Imprifonment, only for a Youthul, or (at worft) drunken Frolick, without any Appearance (as heir Judges themselves acknowledg'd) of any malicious Defign gainst the Memory of our late glorious Deliverer. That Fact was indoubtedly very blameable ; but furely those abovemention'd vould have been at least as severely punish'd, had the Persons before whom they were tried, been half to zealous for a certain living Prince, s for a certain dead one; for the Person of Q-x A-, as for the satue of K-g W-----

These Exploits of that righteous L. C. J. will questionless he as mmortal, as his drinking to the pious Memory of Oliver Cromwell; t least his hearing that Health Drunk in his Company, without teproof; and his actually drinking Greg's Fate to all Dr. Sasheveess's Friends.

The Whigs then fay that we are Jacobites, without the leaft Reafon or Evidence : We prove them to be fo from their own politive Affertions, and uncontestable Matters of Fact. Belides those already mention'd, what Provision did they make against the Pretender, after three Months notice of his intended Expedition ? Why, they had a Fleet at Sea to fee him pals by, and observe how well his Ships could By the Providence of God, and contrary Winds, not by the Sail. Endeavours of the Whigs, he was driven from Edenborough-Cafile ; where if he had landed, he would have found a vaft Sum of Money to Support him, but no Ammunition to refift him. Is there not reason to think, that inftead of opposing him, they invited him over? And does not this agree with what was faid by a certain Diffenting Teacher in Her Majefty's Dominions, to a Gentleman of unqueftionable Credit ? Well (lays he) 'tis our turn now ; when the Pretender was actually failed from Dunkirk : We are coming uppermost now, and we will be even with you for your Pride and Oppression.

Since they we fuch Enemies to the Pretender, 'tiseafie to infer how much they are Friends to the Hannover Succeffion. When they were in full Power, and fear'd nothing, 'twas common with them to ridicule it in Company; and not long fince the Stile of their Addr. fies was to mention the Protefiant Succeffion, without naming the Houle of Hannover. For whenever they do allow of it, they put it upon fuch a Foot, as to change our Government either into a Commonwealth, or an Eleffive Monarchy; whereas other People clearly reconcile it with Monarchy and Hereditary Right, both which are Fundamental to our Conftitution.

The Use which the Whigs make of the Revolution is to differove the Doctrines of the Scriptures, and alter our Form of Government; and to put it upon fuch Principles as the late King of glorious Memory, and those who join'd and affifted him, expressly disclaimed. We have had a Revolution, therefore (according to the Whigs) we must talk and think about nothing elfe: The Government, upon a very extraordinary Occasion, once receiv'd a Shock; therefore it must never return into its right Course. Revolution Principles must be industriously propagated; and that fingle Transaction must be of more Force and Authority than a dozen Acts of Parliament, and the Confficution of the Government.

From what has been already taken notice of, 'tis cafie to obferve, that nothing is more remarkable in the Whigs, than their unparallell'd Impudence in Lying. They will politively affirm the most unheardof Abfardizies in Reafon, and the most notorious Fallboods in Fast, effeccially in Matters of Calumny and Slander; and immoveably infist upon bath, tho' the former be direct Contradictions in themfelves to the common Senfe of all Mankind; and the latter have been difprov'd upon the most uncontestable Evidence, an hundred times over. To mention a few Inflances out of a thousand; do they not argue and contend, that Oscafional Conformity weakens the Interest of the Diffenters? That those are the Qu-n's best Subjects who deny Her Hereditary Title? And that the Dectrine of Non-resistance tends to the Overthrow of all Government? These Things are as felf-evia dently.

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dently false, as it is to say that Black is White, or that Three and Two don't make Five: But'tis no matter for that; they say, and fwear the contrary, and will curfe you to the Pit of Hell, if you don't believe them.

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In like manner, as to Matters of Fact ; how many hundred Lies have they made upon Dr. Sackeverell? And how often have they repeated and new vamped them, without any fort of Proof? But one of the most flagrant Instances, is their villainous Forgery upon those 117 Gentlemen, whose Names they printed in a Lift, as the Names of those who had voted against the Hannover Succession. This was publickly disproved by Dr. Smalri'ge and Mr. Croffe, who had examined the Journals of the Houfe of Commons: Which one would have thought was fufficient, and might have filenced them upon that Subject for ever. Instead of that, out comes Pamphlet after Pamphlet, still affirming the former Polition. Upon this, Mr. Jodrel, Clerk of the House of Commons, gives it under his Hand, that there was no Division upon that Question, extracts the whole Proceeding from the Journals of the House of Commons, and prints it in the Gazette, by the Commands of Authority. No matter for that ; the Whigs fiill defended their original Lie, publickly and peremptorily infifted upon it, and do infift upon it at this prefent Writing.

Hither likewife may not improperly be reduced their Impudence in calling all Thofe a Faltion, who are not of their own Party and Principles. The Queen, Her Ministry, and Her Parliament, together five parts in fix of the whole Kingdom, all defending the Conflictution both in Church and State, must all be diffinguished by the Name of a Faltion, only because there is a Faltion which has Saucinefs enough to put that Name upon them.

With what aniazing Impudence, and numberlefs Lies, do they daily pelt the prefent Ministry? And that too publickly, in print, in Words at length, and n t in Dashes only? Telling us, that the New Managers will bring in the Fritender, Wooden Shooes, French Dragsons, &c. Thus with a Liberty never taken before, unlefs by themselves, do they bespatter and traduce those whom Her Majesty has put in Authority under Her, who deserve immortal Honour for their Wisdom, and faithful Services to their Queen and Country; and are blameable for nothing, but for patiently seeing themselves so fo seandal usity abused.

But the most shameful Instance of all, is their late Behaviour upon the intended Affassination of Mr. Harley. Which, by the way, is one undeniable Argument, to prove how much the Tories, and the present Ministry are for France, and the Presender, and how much the Whigs abhor that Interest. Which of the late Ministers was stab'd by a French Depist? Who brought Cutsard over? The Whigs. Who goe him a Regiment in the Name of another, because, being a Papist, he would not take the Oaths to the Queen? The Whigs. In short, who maintained and supported the Man, that did stab Mr. Harley, and endeavoured to Stab the Queen? Why all this was performed by the Whigs. And 'tis likewife very well known, who THOSE were who DID NOF join in an AD_{abs} S, which only assured the Q---tic

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that those who made it, would fland by and defend Her, defined Her M—ty to take care of Her facred Perfon, and to keep Papifts at a due diftance from London and Westminster.

Well; but how did the Whigs without doors, behave themfelves upon this Occasion? Why, they expressed no Resentment against that unparallel'd Villany of Gutscard; but much Mortification at his and their own Disappointment. They cursed Mr. St. John for wounding Guissard, and Mr. Harly for ONLY being wounded by him: They railed against the Lords of the Council for drawing their Swords against a naked Man, as they were pleased to express themselves. One declared, that Guissard had now indeed done very ill by Mr. Harley; but if he had flabbed him to the Heart, he had done glorioufly.

If the Reader expects I should make Exclamations and Reflections upon these Passages, upon my Word he is mistaken. I know of no Language that can express them, or Thoughts that can comprehend them. And so I proceed.

The ill Success which We have lately had in Spain, is, by the Whigs entirely afcribed to the prefent Ministry. Tho' all Mankind knows, that fo far as it is chargeable upon any Body, it is wholly the Effect of Whizgifs Management ; and that the prefent Ministry is no more accountable for it, than for what was done a hundred Years ago. But that, and all other our Misfortunes, will be fure to be imputed by the Whigs to the prefent Ministry : which is just as reasonable as if a Man coming into a Houfe ready to fall upon his Head, by the Negligence or Difhonefty of his Predeceffor, should by endeavouring to support it, be crushed in its Ruins, and then be curfed and railed at for pulling it down. Never certainly were any Ministers of State fo little to be envied, as these are; confidering how difficult a Task they have to manage, in ftruggling with the Enemies of their Country on all fides, with the French abroad, and the Whigs at home. Whether they will be able to recover our Affairs out of that miferable Condition into which the Whigs have plunged them, God only knows; this I am fure of, they will deferve the utwoft Praife and Glory, if they are able to do it; and no blame, if they are not. And it is most evident, from what has long fince been notorious to all the World, and from what has of late been particularly proved ; that if ever the Duke of Anjon gets full and quiet Possession of the Spanish Monarchy, he will as really owe his Crown to the Whigs of Great Britain, as he owes his Birth to the Dauphin of France. As to the Religion of the Whigs, 'tis of a Piece with their Politicks.

As to the Religion of the Whigs, 'tis of a Piece with their Politicks. Neither God nor the Magistrate, hath any Right to preferibe to the People, or to controul them in any thing relating to Religion; nor are the People obliged to have any Religion at all, more than will hinder them from *injuring one another*; of which they themfelves are fupreme, and only Judges.

Now in order to establish fuch a rational and noble Plan of Religion as this; it is absolutely necessary, to reject all Pretences to Divine Revelation. Because if God be allowed to interpose in any thing, it will be hard to perfuade People that it is not best for them to take all their Religion from Kion. But the Scriptures being already received, and generally believed in these Countries to be the Word of God; the most likely Method that can be taken to lessen the Power and Influence of the Christian Religion, drawn from thence, is to destroy all Notions of a Church. Because when Men are united together in a Society, they are more capable of preserving such Religious Customs and Opinions among them as are contrary to this new Model, than they can be when every one is at Liberty to make his own Religion for himself.

The fureft way to pull down the Pales of the Church and to lay all in Common, is to fink the Credit and Intereft of the Christian Ministry; and if possible, to take away the Order, at least to render it Uteless and Infignificant : Because while there is a Ministry fuffered, there are so many thousand learned Men listed in the Defence of the Church.

For the better compassing of this Point, (the Ruin of the Christian Ministry) it is expedient to make the principal Attack against the Church of England; that being the best constituted Church in the World, and its Ministers being Men of the greatest Learning. The Mark which the Whigs, as well as Paviss always have aimed at, and ever will aim at, is the Established National Church of England, as being the most considerable in Christendom for its Learning, and for the Parity of its Dostrine and Discipline; and the most considerable among the Reformed Churches for the Number, Quality, Power, and Riches of its Clergy.

The way by which the Whigs endeavour to break the Church of England, is to divide the Clergy among themfelves; to fet the Laity against them all, as their Mortal Enemies, to unite all the Setts arainst the whole (burch, both Laity and Clergy; to promote and dignifie those of the Clergy, who both in Principles and Practice are the greateff Scandal to their Profession, and to employ their Hackney Scriblers to vilifie and abuse all the rest. I fay, to promote the worst of the Clergy; for there are undoubtedly some few bad ones even among them: Which may be acknowledged without casting any Reproach upon the Crder in general.

And indeed of all Whigs a Whig-Clergyman is the greatest Monfter ; as the Abuse of the best Things is always the worst. What can be more shocking and unnatural than for a Man of that facred Character to vilifie the Rubrick, Canons, Articles, and Doctrines of the Church ; to flight its Ordinances, and act contrary to them, to relax its Discipline, and lessen its Authority ; to despise the Judg- . ment of the Primitive Fathers, and make the very Effentials of the Church to be Things indifferent? And yet this is the open Practice of many of the Whig-Clergy. Even the best of them, the gravest and most fober, and those who have more Prudence than to talk at that rate, conftantly promote the Interest of the most profligate Whigs, and Vote for those, who never fail to Vote against the Church. Is it not infamous for a Dignitary to preach a Funeral Sermon for an Atheift of Quality, to make a Panegyrick upon him, fmooth over his Vices, and lay it down as a Point of Doctrine, that the lewdest of Sinners cannot well be damned, provided he be a Lord and a Wir? And is it not a Scandal to Christianity to fee the Ministers of Christ complemented

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and encouraged by his professed Enemies? To hear the Piety, Predence and Moderation of a Church of England Divine, extolled to the Skies by Fanaticks, Rakes and Atheists? To have such a Mis-

creant as W---- n introduce a Man of that Function into one of his Infidel Cabals, defiring the Company to let him come in, and fwearing by his Maker, He's an honeft Man, the' a Parfon? Is it not fhameful for a Divine to herd with those who make no use of him, but only to ruin the Church, and difgrace his own Order? And muft it not be matter of the greateft Grief to that Reverend Body ? Theironly way, I think, to do themfelves Justice, is frankly to own (what all the World knows, whether they own it or no) that there are fome few Fa fe Brethren even among Them ; the generality of them . heartily detelting fuch Practices and Principles. The Whigs indeed lay the Reproach of immoral Living upon the High flying Clergy, as they call them ; that is, upon all the Clergy, a very few excepted. And there is no way to answer this, but to fay, that all the World knows it to be a direct notorious Lye; and that there is no Body of Men in this Nation, or in the Universe, more exemplary than they are, for Piety and Goodness, as well as renowned for Parts and Learning, and true Christian Courage, in the worst of Times. Those few of the Clergy who live ill Lives, are chiefly among the Whigs ; tho' the other fide has a Majority of that Order by about a hundred to one. But there are no Har-s's, God-d's, Lam-rts, or Couch-rs among the true Church-Clergy; and the Whiggifm of here and there One, ought not fure to caft a Blemish upon all the reft, even tho' the Lowift Church-man were in the Higheft Preferments. Our Saviour had but Twelve Apoliles, and One of them was a Traytor : and yet I never heard, that becaufe Judas was a Whig, the other Eleven Apostles were reckoned bad Disciples. Now there is not near fo great a Proportion of Whigs among the English Clergy, as One in Twelve. That Body confifts of at least 20000 Men; and fuppole there were hut too bad ones among them, yet if they only were picked and culled out of all the reft to be put into the higheft Dignities, they would no doubt make a mighty Figure, do infinite Mifchief to the Church, and reflect Scandal enough upon the whole Clergy, tho' without any reason. Now to prefer such as these, has ever been the Practice of the Whigs. And thould it happen that a Hater of Episcopacy should even be made a B-p; 'tis not to be expected that his Nature would be changed with his Condition ; he would continue partial in favour of the Diffenters ; continue his duil, incoherent, nonfensical Cant in d fence of Occasional Conformity, and agaiast the Doctrine of the Scriptures ; prefer Hiftory and Matter of Fact, and that too the worft Matter of Fact, his own Attions, before the express Declarations of the Word of God; rail at the Universities, and abufe the Epifcopal Clergy with the fame Malice as before, and ftill have a greater Respect for Scotch Cloth than for Lawn.

continually voting and fpeaking against the Church; condemning the Doctrines which Christ, and his Apostles, and they themselves have preach'd, and entirely bent upon worldly Politicks, Plots and Intrigues. It would not then be strange, to have one of that Order forget the Character of a B-----, of a Clergyman, and even of a Christian; discountenance and abuse the Members of the Church, for converting Diffenters from their Schifm ; chufe to fend for the Presbyterian Preacher, to converse with him at his Lodgings upon the Road, and take no notice of the Minister of the Parish; exprefs all imaginable Spleen and Spight against the Clergy, cringe to a Fanatick for his Interest, and to an Atheist for a better B----k. It would not be aftonishing to have the C---nv---n render'd useles by its own Pr-nt, and the the Defigns of its worthy Members baffled, for fear they should pals fome Cenfure or other upon Blafphemy and Herefie; to have an A. B. of C. led by the Nofe, and intirely rul'd by a Profest Deift; to have the Governour of the Church pin all his Faith upon an Infidel, and implicitly believe him that does not believe one word of the Christian Religion.

But before the Church can be destroy'd, it is necessary to run down the Two Univerfities, which are inexhaustible Magazines of Learning and Virtue, of good Senfe and good Principles; and therefore are the perpetual Objects of Whiggilh and Fanatical Rage. Envy and Malice. It is There that Men are taught to be good Subjects, good Churchmen, and good Christians : It is There that young Gentlemen learn to Argue, to unravel the Fallacies of the Whigs; to despife their Cant, expose their Nonsense, and detest their Villanies. In order therefore to ruin the Church, it is as neceffary to deftroy the Universities, as it is to reduce two strong Forts which cover a Befieg'd Town, before the Town it felf can be taken. Accordingly, the Whigs play all their Batteries against those Learned Bodies, which they fo much fear and hate: Against them they plant all their Artillery of Lies and Slander, reprefenting them as Nurferies of Slavery and Debauchery; whereas they are Nurferies of no Principles, but those of the Scriptures, of the Church and State of England; and with respect to Morality and Behaviour, there is nothing of that Nature this day in the World. more wonderful and furprifing, than the exquisite Discipline and Regularity of those Places. And who are they that affirm the contrary? Either fuch as had never the Honour of an Univerfity-Education, or who have made a most infamous use of it. And observe it when you will, it will always be found, that the Church-of-England-Universities, are condemn'd by none but Those who were either never of them, or a Scandal to them.

To thew you what an Affection the Whigs have for those Fountains of Learning; when a certain famous Bill was depending in the H______fe of C_____ns, they were extremely concern'd to fecure the Universities of North-Britain. And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the fame Security be granted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; It pass'd in the Negative.

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To avoid the Contagion of those Places, the Whigs either give their young Gentlemen and Noblemen only a Domestick Education, under illiterate French Tutors, whose business it is to teach them Languages and Sciences, which they themselves know nothing of; and to Principle them betwees in a Hatred against the Church and Conflictution of England: Or else with the same Righteous Intention, they fend them to Leyden, Utrecht, or Geneva, or some other Foreign University; there to be impregnated with Presbyterian and Republican Dockrines, and to imbibe all imaginable Prejudices against Monarchy and Episcopacy; because, according to the Confliction of the Government to which they are born Subjects, they ought to be heartily and affectionately zealous for Bath.

In order to effect the faid pious Defign of ruining the Church, the Whigs are, upon all occasions, extremely partial in the Cause of the Diffenters. They first put the Toleration upon a level with the Conflication; and then prefer the former before the latter. They have fo much Zeal for the Toleration, that they have none left for the Conflication. A Man can't do one Thing, or speak one Word in behalf of the Establish'd Church, but immediately the Diffenters will be difoblig'd, and apprehend their Toleration to be in danger. Is it not enough to raife the Indignation of any Body that has the Spirit of a Man, and the Concern of a Christian, to see the best and most glorious Church in the World, abus'd and affronted in fo infelent a manner, as to have its Interest facrific'd to the perverse Humours of a paltry, illiterate, seditious Faction of Schifmaticks? To hear a canting, Fanatical Lawyer (and the worfe Fanatick for pretending to be a Churchman) plead for the imaginary Rights of the Diffenters, against the real Rights of the Establish'd Church? For some of the Whigs, I own, will go to Church; but 'tis only to have an Opportunity of ruining it more effectually. They will fometimes go to it; but never yet were known to Vote for it. The Diffenters must not be difoblig'd, even by an Alt of Parliament, and that too to prevent the most Shameful Hypocrific that ever was heard of. But the true Members of the Church must be plagu'd and harafs'd only for being fo; they are inconfiderable, and their Mony goes for nothing towards the carrying on of the War. The Diffenters must not be made uneasie, even by the making of a most necessary Law, by the Authority of the whole Le-gislative Power; but the true Churchmen may be profecuted, torn in pieces, and us'd no matter how, either without Law, or contrary to it. So despicable is the Church ! So powerful the Diffenters! So much is the Toleration more worthy than the Constitution !

The Whigs indeed, by virtue of a Self-Contradiction, argue both ways about the Number and Power of the Differenters. In one part of a Speech, they are fo inconfiderable, that there is no danger from them; in another part of the fame Speech, and almost in the fame Breath, they are too confiderable to be difoblig'd.

Tho' they are indeed very inconfiderable, they would be much more fo, were it not for the *Whigs*, who join in the fame Interest. Not that they have any Kindness or Respect for them; but they make make use of them as a fort of Vermin fit to do Mischief. And so far I must confess They are in the right. Were there no Diffenters, the Whigs would have no Tools to work with : But Atheifm is never in fo flourishing a Condition, as when it is aided and supported by Schifm.

But with what Face can any Man pretend to be a Church-man, who openly encourages fo inexcufable a Generation? A Generation condeinn'd by all Churches of the Christian World, whether Epifcopal or Prrsbyterian; and by Writers of all Denominations, from St. Paul down to John Calvin. A Set of Men, whole Schifm (tho' there may be fome ignorant Well-meaners among them) is the molt unjustifiable and unreasonable that ever was heard of in any Age of the Gospel; and proceeds from Pride and Self-conceit, from Obstinacy and Perverseness, from Singularity and the Spirit of Contradition; from a factious, turbulent, and rebellious Temper, from their bating Order, and loving Confusion. Who are come to fuch a Fitch of Infolence, that because they are suffer'd to go unpunifo'd, (which by the bye, is more than they deferve) they now prefume to think themselves upon an equal Foot with the Establish'd Church, and even to be qualified for Places of Truft and Power ; a thing unheard of in any other Nation of the World, that those should be in the Government, who are not of the Constitution : Nay, who are arriv'd to fuch a height of Prefumption, as to erect a kind of Schifmatical Universities and Seminaries of Scrupulous Consciences; contrary to all Senfe and Reafon, in open Defiance to the Laws of the Land, even to that very Law by which their Toleration it felf is granted. A Favour, by the way, which they would never grant to the Members of the Church, when they had a Power of denying it in this Part of Great Britain; and which They actually do deny them in another Part of it, at this very Day. They Perfecute Us There; and complain that They are Perfecuted Themfelves, becaufe They have not the Power of Perfecuting us Here. In fhort, a Set of Men, who by their groundless Separation are the Cause of all that Uncharitableness and Unchristian Rage of Parties, which has almost destroy'd all Conversation among Us; and who have directly or indirectly been the Authors of all our Troubles and Confutions, from the beginning of the Reformation to this very Day.

This is Their Behaviour in Britain, where they have a Toleration by Law; how is it in Ireland, where They have none? Why, in that Kingdom, especially in the Northern Parts of it, which are Peopled chiefly by a Colony from Scotland, they are by the Countenance and Encouragement of the Whigs, fo Impudent and Prefumptuous, that in open Contempt of the Laws and Magiltrates, they hold formal Atlemblies, Clattes and Synods, as if they were a Part of the National Constitution ; and this when feveral, even of their Teachers have not taken the Oaths to Her Majeily, and glory in their refusing to do it; one of whom particularly, went into Statland, when the Fretender was ready to Land there : They abule the Doctrines and Difeipline of the Church with all imaginable Rage and Malice, will not fuffer it's Members to much as to five in theie Neight

C -2 Neighbourhood, threaten with Death, and actually affault the Epifcopal Clergy. So that those who have the Establishment of the Law on their fide, are actually in a State of Perfecution from those who are not so much as Tolerated by it; and to compare the Behaviour of the Differenters there, with their Behaviour in *Great Britain*, they feem to contend and firive with one another, whether they can be more infolent with a Toleration, or without one.

Upon the fame Principle of Hatted against the Church, the Whigs have an implacable Aversion to all Ecclesiastical Courts, Jurisdiction and Authority. The Wealth and the Power of the Church, are two Things which they cannot bear: The one they would have in their own Hands, the other they would have in no Hands at all.

By these Ways and Means the Establish'd Church is to be deftroy'd; and left any Religious Party should grow too strong, this Principle of the *Whigs* is constantly to be taught, and instill'd into the People; that no Body is to be govern'd or directed by a Majority in any the most indifferent Things relating to the Worship of God; by which means all Bonds of Religious Societies being broken, the Doctrines upheld by them, will foon be fcatter'd and lost.

What Name then is to be given to Men of these Principles and Measures? And under what Religious Distinctions shall we range them? The Church of England they hate; the Disfenters of all Sects they despise, though they make use of them to serve their own Turn: Latitudinarian is too comprehensive a Word for them, and may take in more Religion than they are willing to have. Though many of them profes Deism, yet they cannot properly be call'd Deists, without meaning fomething else by God, than either Chriflians, Jews, Turks, or Heathens, ever understood by that Word : They are, indeed, for a State of Nature, but without any Natural Religion in it. Whatever Questions, therefore, are put to them concerning their Faith and Worship; the only Answer they have to make, is That they are Whigs, and by their Fruits we shall know them better.

The Wbigs then are the most profligate Set of Men, that ever this, or any other Nation produc'd : Who are not content to be lewd and wicked, unbelieving and profane themselves; but are industrious to propagate such Notions, and encourage such Men, as are likely to bring Lewdness and Irreligion into Fashion and Credit.

In order to this end, they have formed feveral Clubs and Companies; which I can compare to nothing but the Notturnal Cabals of Witches, or the Confultations of the Devils in Milton's Pandemonium. Befides their Junto, which is fomewhat of another Nature, there is their Calves-head Feaft, their Grecian Coffee houfe; and their Kit-cat. Cabals in which God is defied, and his Religion cur'd: Where the chief Entertainment is Profanenefs; where the wittieft Ridicule of the Scriptures is the most acceptable Difcourfe; and the neweft Species of Blafphemy the fureft Recommendation to the Prefident's Chair. And fuch is the Zeal of thefe Societies for propagating and effablishing Infidelity in all Parts, that they vie and firive with each other, who fhall appear beft qualified for that emin eminent Service. One Inftance of which noble Emulation we had fome time ago, between the *Kitcat* and the *Toafiers*; when a *Prologue* was made by one, and an *Epilogue* by t'other, too blafphemous for the Players to fpeak.

Were one to dive into all the Secrets of that infernal Cabal, the Calves-bead Club; what a frightful Scene would be difclofed ! Some of them have been blab'd out, by which one may guefs at the reft. 'Tis pretty well known who that Perfon of Quality is, who being call'd upon, at that folemn Affembly, to drink to the Memory (I have forgot whether 'twas glorious Memory or no) of the Man in the Mask (meaning the Executioner that cut off the King's Head) replied, with forn, The Man in the Mask? Here's to the Man that dares do the fame thing without a Dask !

And as the Whigs make use of their Natural Right, to form what Companies of this kind they please; to they have their Emissaries every where, to carry on their Business according to the Resolutions aken in those Councils. Some of them are employ'd at home, to idicule all the Common Places and Methods of Education; others o debauch young Gentlemen as soon as they come to Town, and o wash out any Tincture of Religion they may have receiv'd, before it fink too deep into their Minds. Others are fent abroad to neet such Persons of Quality and Estate as are returning from their Iravels, and to prefs them for the Service of the Devil and the Whigs, before any Church-Relations have given them pernicious Noions of Religion and Government.

And as they have their peculiar Miffionaries, whole Office it is to nake new Converts; fo they have a fort of Confessor too, in their vay, who attend upon their Friends and Professor too, in their Sickiefs, in order to keep Priefts from coming at them; to hinder hem from taking the Sacrament; to jeft upon any Religious thoughts that may diffurb them; and to make them die hard, as hey call it. Dr. K----; can inform us, if he pleases, who it was hat talked fo profanely to the D-ke of D-----re, that when he ras dying, he could not hear his Discourse.

Was not the New Play-houfe in the Haymarket built chiefly by *Phig*-Contributions? Was it not in their impious manner Anti-concrated, as it were, by a Whig.Prologue, in Praife of Play-houfes bove Churches? And did They not among them make a Poetical reed, to Burlefque That of the Apofiler?

Are not all the Writers for Deifm and Irreligon, Whigs? Such as the ingenious Authors of the Growth of Deifm, Letter about Churchommunion, Letter about Enthusiafm, Danger of Prieftersft, Rights of the burch, and twenty others? Are not fuch Writers maintain'd by Vhig-Contributions? And did not the old Whig-Scrivener leave en Pound a Year to the Chief Journy-man of his Infidel Club?

Are not all the Social and about Town encourag'd and promoted y Whigs? And are not all their Pamphlets printed at the Charge Whigs? Was not Whifton immediately taken into their Pay and rotection, as foon as he declar'd himfelf a Heretick? And were not the Camifar-Frophets long Supported by the fame Encourage-

In fhort, there is no bold or ridiculous Notion of Religion flarted in the World, but the Whigs are prefently at work to improve it against Christianity in general; and the Authors of all such Libertine Opinions are highly carefs'd by them, without any other Merit to recommend them.

These are the Men whom the Author of the Rights sets up for the fole Managers and Conductors in his New Model of Government; who by the Church mean themselves; by Religion their own Power, Dominion and Interest; and look upon every thing else to be of a mutable Nature, either good or bad, according as it makes for, or against those Ends.

And fhould there Men ever get to be the People, the Sourreign, the Magifirates, and the Representatives; O! What a bleffed Nation would this be! When the Clergy, if any were allow'd, would be all as good and religious Men as Sta - ns; the Lay-Gentry as fober and vertuous as T - dal; the Citizens and Traders as just and honeff as was the good Sir R - rt C - t - en: The Lords would be more Honourable than all there; and yet in their Catalogue of fuch Worthies, none would attain to their firft Three.

Then would be the most proper time for the Whigs to shew their Temper and Moderation in their full Extent; which, I day say, would be exercised in such a manner, as to increase the Subjects of the Czar of Muscovy, the Grand Seignior, or the French King.

For they have their Creed, (fuch as it is) fet down at length in their Rights of the Church; and whoever would not give his unfeigned Allent and Confent to every Article of it, must lead a very fourvy Life under those new Governors.

Their Magistrate is oblig'd to punish all those that will not in express Terms renounce what they call the Dostrine of Perfecution. And are not all those who acknowledge a Christian Ministry, deriv'd from Christ and his Apostles, fetters up of an independent Power, which has so many perfecuting Dostrines in the Belly of it, that it is not to be endur'd; and such a Power of Ordination in the Clergy, as is inconfistent with the Magistrate's Right to protest the Commonwealth?

Their Magistrate is likewife oblig'd to punish, under the Notion of Immorality, all fuch Superfition as does not immediately tend to the Good of the Commonwealth, and to reftrain the Effects of it by Force. And will not the Christian Religion come under this Character, as entrenching upon that State of Nature we are born in, by requiring us to believe feveral Speculative Dodrines, and to practice feveral Duties with relation to God, and our felves, which feem to have no direct Influence upon the Publick Happinefs?

Some have thought to recommend themfelves to the Whigs, by declaring against the Sacramental Test; but that would not take; without renouncing all Sacraments as well as the Test, nothing was to be done. Others have frequented the Grecian Coffee-House, and have comply'd fo far with their Friends there as to own themfelves Sociaians, in hopes of making an Interest in them by that means. But not being hardy enough to deny Jesus Christ, as well as his Divinity; they were forc'd to retire in Discontent.

Every Body has heard of their famous Health to all those that believe neither in the RRICKLATER'S NOR IN THE CARPENTER'S SON. And fince I utterly despair of converting the Whigs to Christianity; I wish, at least, that they would drink one part of the Health as fincerely as the other; and renounce the Pretender, as heartily as they do our Saviour.

Nay fuch is the Tyranny of the Wbigs in this refpect, that they will not let you be a Deift upon any Scheme, but their own; but you must abandon Hobbs, as well as our Saviour, if you will be their Disciple.

Thefe then being the Principles of the Prefent Set of Wbigs; it is humbly hop'd, that all, of what Denomination foever, who are concern'd for Vertue and Religion, for common Honefty, and common Senfe, for the Conflitution of our Church and State in this World, and for the good of their Souls in the next, will unite against fuch a Wicked, Unreafonable, Rebellious, Antimonarchical, Antichriftian Generation : And fuch an Union in the Common Caufe of our QUEEN and Country, of GOD and Goodnefs, will prove the most effectual way to make up all the lefs confiderable Differences among us.

FINIS.

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